The Appleton Crescent.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of its Laws."

BY RYAN & CO

CITY OF APPLETON, WIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

VOL. VIII, NO. 35.

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the last year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufacture have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time, has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity, than we have done until a very recent period. Why is it, then, that discontent now extensively prevails, and the union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived so much dreaded by the Father of His Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen, and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South, without danger to the Union, as others have been, in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises, not so much from these causes as from the fact that the violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom, hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home, has given place to apprehension of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may become of herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself, until it shall prevade the masses of the southern people, then disunion will be inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequences be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to it, habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived, and my prayer to God is that he would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all the generations. But let us take warning in time and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five and twenty years, the agitation against Slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835, pictorial hand-bills and inflammatory hand-bills were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves—and in the language of Gen. Jackson, to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a civil war. This agitation has ever since been stimulated by the public press, by the proceedings of State and County Conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on the never-ending subject, and appeals in pamphlet, and other forms, enclosed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from the central point, and spread broadcast over the Union. How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.—They alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish this object, and all which the Slave States have ever contended for, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their own domestic institutions in their own way, as sovereign States. They, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance, I confess I greatly rely. Without their aid it is beyond the power of my President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the states. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little for good or for evil, on such a momentous question; and this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President, does not in itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union.

This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of power not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How then can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice and regard for the Constitution all require that we shall wait for some overt and dagerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy. It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their Constitutional rights; but, are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future, sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of Government ever devised by mortals?—From the very nature of his office and its high responsibilities he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated councils of this government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear Constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the Chief Executive officer of the Government.

His province is not to make, but execute its laws, and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwitstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed the Congress; unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by the majority of both Houses either in the present or the next Congress. Surely under these circumstances we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spake, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with other States in the common territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from the territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, the owners have a right to take them into the common territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution. So far then as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter.—It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is not good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union.

It is true that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste, an act over the veto of the Governor, declaring that slavery is, and shall be forever prohibited in the Territory. Such an act, however plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the Judiciary. Only three days after my inauguration, the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in Territorial Legislature. Yet, such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflict throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgement of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies, would if they could, invest Territorial Legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power of Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own Constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State, except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, when framing or amending their State Constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of the Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution, preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within its limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate Territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then indeed would the quality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the right of property in slaves would depend, not upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible Territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union. The most palpable violations of Constitutional duty which have yet been committed, consist in the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither Congress nor any President can be held responsible; having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the Courts, both State and National, before whom the question has arisen, have from the begining declared the Fugitive Slave Law of be Constitutional. The single exception is that of a State Court in Wisconsin, and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that the fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another, shall be delivered up to their masters. Without this provision, it is a well known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the convention. In one form or another under the acts of 1793 or 1850, both being substantially the same, the Fugitive Slave Law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington to the present moment. Here, then, is a clear case presented in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this Supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance, that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of Justice—of Christian Charity. Let us wait for the overt act.

The Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration, though often, it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience and with considerble expense to the Government. Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments; unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union. The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused them, the Constitution to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them, in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event the injured States, after having first tried all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed during the last few years, that any State, whenever it shall be her sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the confederacy; that as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner, by the vote of such a convention. In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy, it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States to be dissolved at pleasure by one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the confederacy is a rope of sand, and to be separated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course; by this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation and blood to establish. Such a principle is wholly inconsistant with the history. As it was framed with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in those bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred power upon the General Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates to assert or even to intimate that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved, she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution! The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then refuted by the conclusive arguments of Gen. Jackson, who, in his message of the 16th of January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language.

"The right of a people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, hazards the liberty and happiness of millions composing this Union and cannot be acknowledged. Such authority, it is believed to be utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain. It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such theory: it is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified; but it is beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder." In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the Father of the Constitution, it was formed by the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions; nor is the government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a government, in the strictest sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the Constitution of the States are within their several spheres. It is like them organized into Legislative, Executive and Judeiary departments. It operates like them directly on persons and things and like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it; was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties of the confederation. A perpetual Union between the States; and by the 13th article it is expressly declared that the articles of this Confederation shall be inevitably observed by every State and the Union shall be perpetuated.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having expressed reference to the articles of the Confederation, which states it was established in order to form a more perfect Union, does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity, but that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war and to make peace, to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments. It is invested with the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States, to lay and collect all other taxes. But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise for that purpose. It has in a strong prohibitory language expressly declared that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder or ex *post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Moreover, without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any duties or imposts, on any imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and if they exceed this amount the excesses shall belong to the United States, and no State shall without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of further delay.

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided that the Court and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The solemn sanction of religion has been superaded to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution.

In order to carry into effect these laws, the Constitution has established a perfect government in all its forms. Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the government to the extent of its powers, acts upon the individual citizens of every State and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each, whether to obey or refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing the barrier, and in order to form a more perfect union, to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and drawing its authority from the sovereign people of each of the sovereign states, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all the States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States respectively or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers, the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each State, and is binding upon the people as though it had been textually inserted therein. This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty of the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they, at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution.

It was not intended by its founders to be the baseless fabric of a vision, which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of ages.—Indeed, well may patriots of that day have indulged fear that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of those powers to prevent the danger; but they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine that the Constitution would be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their federal obligations. It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the federal government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed, against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied; it exists independent of all constitutions, and has been exerted at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed, and under it new ones have been replaced. It is embodied in strong and express language, in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against the established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right.

In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is nothing more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution. When, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the executive, bound by solemn oath before God and the country, to see that the laws be faithfully executed? From this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina. So far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary is concerned, all the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone those laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We have no longer a District Judge or District Attorney in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult if not impossible to replace it. The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing upon this subject are those of the 28th February 1795, and 3d March 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia, and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing the service: having first, by proclamation commanded the insurgents to disperse and return peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot by any possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would combine in one solid column to resist him.

The mere resistance of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation, to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws cannot be amended so as to carry out, more effectually, the objects of the Constitution. The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the Custom House in Charleston, and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Legislature of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, &c., and over these, the authority to exercise exclusive legislation, has been expressly granted by the Court, to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in the command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such directions. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It has no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de-facto* government involving no such responsibility; any attempt to do this would on his part be a marked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastened forward that the emergency may arrive when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you posses the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express my opinion on the important subject. The question fairly stated is:—Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to force a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy?—If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.

After much reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of those powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears from the proceedings of that body, on the 31st of May, 1787, that the clause authorizing an execution of the force of the whole against a delinquent State, came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

Upon his motion, the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe again presented.

Soon after, on the 8th of June, 1787, when incidentally adverting to this subject he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the Government of Congress, evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation. Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it by a despotic power? In the nature of things we could not by physical force control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own relation, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constitutional member of the Confederacy. But if we possessed the power, would it be wise to exercise it under the existing circumstances? The object would be doubtless to preserve the Union, but would not only prevent the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence. The fact is, that our Union rests upon public, and can never be cemented, by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving by conciliation: but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force. But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause, and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated by the blood of our Fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future: and the Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizens is held in the highest respect and when pronounced in foreign lands it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nation. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that a man is unfit for self-government. It is not every wrong, nay, it is not every grievous wrong, which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other Constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow of public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point; but if in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable.

Congress can contribute much to arrest it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article, providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment, of religion or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which secured the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period, as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived these amendments.

Again the Constitution was amended by the same process, after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in Febuary, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendancy of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to procure the amicable adjustment of the conflicting constitutional questions, like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few instances in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1779, to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures.

These were mainly founded upon the protests of the Virginia Legislature against the alien and sedition acts as palpable and alarming infractions on the Constitution. In pointing out the peaceful and Constitutional remedies—and he referred to none other—to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying that the Legislature of the State might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose any explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the very same object. This is the very same course which I earnestly recommended, in order to obtain an explanatory amendment to the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the Constitution on three special points: First, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist. Second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout the territorial existence, and until the same shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe. Third, a like recognition of the master to his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, to be restored and delivered up to him; and the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or decreasing this right are violations of the Constitution, and consequently null and void.

It may be objected, that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still controvert the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanation would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions, and restore peace and harmony among the States. It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself, would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, neither our foreign nor domestic affairs were at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our territories were in a state of revolution against our Government: a restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates; unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered in defiance of the efforts of our Government to escape from our shores for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of the neighboring Republics, with whom we were at peace.

In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent, proving of unexampled severity and ominous consequences to the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundan reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation, in all our trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted. The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two Governments, which at different periods of the discussion bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British Government had not then completed arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It was nevertheless confidently expected that the good work would ere long be accomplished. This confidence has since been fulfilled. Her British Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th of November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th of August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate. Besides by the former the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras.

It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted at London, on the 17th of October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. It is a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was, by far, the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the excited state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation. These orders might have produced an unfortunate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain, and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists. The only question of any importance which still remains open, is the disputed title between the two governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any out or allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales in appropriate character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event in its consequences. It cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French Judicial Tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that has so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law, no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen

The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence, that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and has lost his native character. He can not therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies, in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French Judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army, because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present Minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject. I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same, wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor." In any event, our government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere, to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

RUSSIA.

Between the great Empire of Russia and the United States, the mutual friendship and the regard which has so long existed, still continues to prevail, and if possible to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated, though less dangerous character, than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held and continue to hold numerous claims against the Spanish Government. These have been ably argued for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish Government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a Convention for that purpose with our present Minister at Madrid. Under this Convention, what have been denominated the Cuban Claims, amounting to $128,035 55, in which more than one hundred of our fellow citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish Government agreed to pay one hundred thousand dollars of this amount within three months following the exchange of ratifications. The payment of the remaining $28,635 54 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against the Amistad claim, but in any event, the balance was to be paid to the claimants, either by Spain or the United States. Those terms, I have every reason to know, are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban Claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer, authorizing the State Department to settle their claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claims from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer of course, can not be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the Amistad claim, were by this Convention referred to the Board of Commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the Convention. Indeed, the Spanish Government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors, as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the Board for examination and decision like the other claims. Both Governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants, at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards, and transmitted by this Convention to the Senate for their constitutional action. On the 3d of May 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June, they determined that they would not advise any consent to its ratification. These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that a final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor. I reiterate the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1859, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent, both in money and commercial advantages.

With the Empire of Austria and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the government of the United States towards the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-tsin, of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The Convention of the 8th of November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens in China, referred to in my last annual message, has already been carried into effect, so far as this was practical.

Under this convention, the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fiftieth of the receipts for tonnage, import and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai and Fuchou; and it was agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date. Debentures for this amount, to-wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchou, were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of those ports, to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3d, 1859; and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister; in the aggregate, they amount to the sum of $498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them, out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will, ere long, be entirely paid. After the claims shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object, in which the Chinese may be specially interested.

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire, altho' in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, they have both proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yeddo, on the 29th of July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed to expect that under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people, will rapidly increase. The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness, both by the Government and people of the United States. They returned to their native land, entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the Empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

The exchange of the ratifications of the Convention with the Republic of New Grenada, signed at Washington on the 10th of September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated, which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our Minister to demand his passports and return to the United States. Under this condition, the Government of New Grenada has specially acknowledged itself to owe our citizens for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th of April, 1856. These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of Commissioners. I submit a copy of the Convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed: a Convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the Minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica, and the Plenipotentiaries of that Republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for payment of their awards. This Convention will be submitted to the Senate for their Constitutional action. The claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Nicaragua, have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident in that Republic. These are still continued with a fair prospect of success.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto, have suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any nation. For these, our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities been, because of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit their outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our Minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that nothing but a manifestation of the powers of the government and of its purpose to punish these wrongs would avail. Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new Constitution for Mexico, the choice of a President and a Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of a President within one short month. However, the President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the Republic was assigned to Gen. Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn, soon compelled to retire from the place by General Miramon. Under the Constitution which had thus been adopted, Gen. Juarez, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic, and it was for the maintenance of the Constitution, and his authority derived from it, that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted. Throughout the year 1858, the Constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had most universally been the signal for submission throughout the Republic.

Not so on the present: a majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recommended in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz, and all the important seaports of the Republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power. Meanwhile the government of Miramon still held sway at the Capital, and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax, after the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States, to be seized in the hospital at that place, and shot without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of offering relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them. The time had arrived in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens, and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was, that the country under the sway of Miramon, could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of Constitutional Government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, though it was not doubted his consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than I have of the justice as well as wisdom, of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty and oppression of the Miramon Government. Besides, it is certain that a simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The Constitutional Government would then have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice. In addition, and I deem this a most important consideration, Foreign Governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these Governments to deprive our neighboring Republic of portions of her territory, a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people.

I am happy to observe that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these Governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen. Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish in some degree, if possible, the same objects, by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent Minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As they have not received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion, in advance, that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining Republic as to whose fortune and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow citizens.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing by what was called the Topeka constitution. The avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force and to inaugurate what called the Topeka government in its stead. To accomplish this object, an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the executive, to prevent the flames of civil war from raging in Kansas, which the excited state of the public mind both North and South might have extended into the neighboring States. The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history To prevent eventual collision, and to assist the civil magistrate in enforcing the laws, a strong detatchment of the army was stationed in the territory, ready to aid the marshals and their deputies when officially called upon a posse comitatus in the civil and criminal processes. Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people, the ballot boxes being the surest arbitrator of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame the State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or free State The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered as a recognition on their part of the territorial government, established by Congress. A better spirit, however seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face in the election, held the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the Legislature and State officers, under the Lecompton constitution.—The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot box proved clearly that this party were in the majority and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard nothing of the Topeka government, and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end. The Lecompton constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas was transmitted with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do, without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty.

The laws, and all the proceedings which preceeded and followed its formation, were fair, and regular in their face, and what I then believed and expressed has proven true; the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission, as a State in the Union, especially as the majority within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in any or all of the proceedings, it was not the President, but for Congress to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be the consequences. If at the first two elections the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the electoral franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired, but the precedents are numerous of admissions of States into the Union without such admission. It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled under a notorious outlaw in the southern portion of the territory to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peacable citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily brought to justice. Had I treated the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity, and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at this moment what would have been the disastrous consequences both in and out of the territory, from such dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has been restored within the territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my administration was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people animated by a fanatical spirit, and entrenched within their mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected, by sending a military force into the Territory, sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences, on condition of immediate submission to the government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region, and to furnish it with subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possesions.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions in co-operation with Congress to reduce the expenditures of the government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury has produced habits of prodigality and extravagance, which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different executive departments. The results of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditures necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress, during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expences rose to $2093,309,70; and for the year ending June, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093,66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565.78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1860, the total expenditure of the government in all its branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, exclusive of public debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,492,465.46.

This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury, in the year ending on the 30th of June, 1858. The total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71,991,129,77; and that for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, to $66,346,226 13; whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of $59 845,474 72 for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, including $1,040,667,71 for contingent expenses of Congress. There must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of 150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th of February, 1860, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office department for the year ending the 30th of June 1859. This sum therefore, justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $58.848,475,72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of $59,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th of June 1860, amounted to $3,177.31461, which, added to the above sum of $55.402,455 46, makes the aggregate of $58.575,789 08. It ought in justice to be observed, that several of the estimates from all the departments for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was, and still, is, deemed compatible with the public interest.

Allowing a liberal margin of $250,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or, at the most, $62.000,000, is apply sufficient to administer the Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary. This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate Departments in entering into public contracts. I have my self never interfered with the award of any such contracts, except in a single case—that of the Colonization Society. I deemed it advisable, while its responsibility in each case properly belongs to the head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder; it has ever been so given. It is my opinion that that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites, but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that sinc the date of my last annual message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow citizens in favor of this trade seem to have entirely subsided I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of an unoffending State with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer with earnest commendation to my former recommendation in favor of the Pacific Railroad, of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force, or forces in the vicinity for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow citizens, passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico, and the South American Republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction that without such a power, we cannot afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a certain day previous to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department, and I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the unusual resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the whole number of the States composing the confederacy were without Representatives, and that consequently those fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. Those fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Two of them cannot elect Representatives, according to State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the 9th of November; and remember that in my last message I gave warning that in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President to immediately assemble a full Congress to meet the emergency.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the Tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing

In this respect I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can properly be applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue, and to secure to our manufacturing interest that amount of incidental encouragement which results from a revenue tariff. As an abstract provision, it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal, but if the experience of this and all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be asked and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty this must be the result under it. The inevitable consequence is that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The Treasury will therefore lose the duty on the difference between the real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded. The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer, are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds, in spite of the vigilance of revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser, another for the custom house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer, and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the foreign manufactures imported from abroad, are consigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases, where no actual sale has been made to fix their value, the foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuit of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants whose character throughout the world is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the Custom House into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers and of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might by under-valuation, in a few years render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisiton to the Constitution, that no preference shall be given to any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of a State or those of another. Under our ad valorem system such preferences are, to some extent, inevitable, and complaints have often been made, that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another. An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent, that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact, in this connection, that in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the ad valorem duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time.

The reverse of the proposition would be nearer the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the ad valorem duties of a tariff into general specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished. Specific duties would secure to the American manufactures the identical protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this, surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufacturers—not by raising the rate of duties upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but, what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations, instead of approaching a steady standard as would be the case under a system of specific duties. They sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of the articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and manufacturers, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad valorum duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes in the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer; if he sho'd pay a greater amount of duty one year this would be counterbalanced the next, and in the aggregate would be the same. I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress, and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted to enable it to discharge its present obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretary of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable, and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the Ocean mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important inter-oceanic communication must have been suspended, at least for a season The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on mail matter, which he might carry. It was known at the time these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession.

The successful opposition of these claims has saved the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding titles under them, at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant.—The prospects before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessities of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard, the interests of the people of this district. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially as unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to do government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Appleton Crescent.

CITY OF APPLETON,

Saturday, - - - - December 15, 1860.

The Message

Excludes everything in the shape of editorial from our present issue. It is not expected that every body will endorse all the positions of the President. Few, however, can truthfully deny the causes of the present complaints on the part of the Southern against the Northern States, as stated by the President; and none will dispute the fact that we are, as a nation, on the verge of political and financial distress, all growing out of the unfraternal relations subsisting between the two great wings of the Republic. Whether the counsels of the wise will be heeded and the danger averted, or whether insanity will rule the hour, must be determined within a year.

Ultra Democracy will probably oppose the Tariff ideas of the President, Now, if we must have a Tariff, (something, in our opinion, against the interests of the North-West), we heartily coincide with the President that experience and sound policy alike demonstrate the importance of substituting specific instead of advalorem dutics upon foreign importations.

In regard to Kansas matters, there are almost as many different ideas prevailing relative to its turbulent and disloyal population and their aims and measures as there men in the community. Kanzas has already cost the country too much time and money, and angry feeling, and we hope, ere spring, Congress will admit her into the Union, and let her incongruous elements, if they choose, wage their own intestine wars of robbery and plunder unmolested and unassisted from without.

The other topics in the message will command an attentive perusal from all American Citizens.

A "John Brown sympathy meeting," advertised to be held in Boston, Dec. 3d, at which Sanborn, of U. R. R. notoriety, presided, and Fred. Douglass and Wendell Phillips were to speak, was broken up by many of the leading business men of Boston. A set of "sympathetic" resolutions respecting "old Possumwatomie" were put to vote, before the meeting was broken up, and lost.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Church of J. Stella Martin, a "cullo'd" clergyman of notoriety, at which Wendell Phillips, John Brown, Jr., and other leading sympathizers, freely vented their feelings without interruption from within, but were somewhat disturbed by hootings from the crowd outside. The meeting dispersed at ten o'clock, and threats of rough treatment were made in regard to Phillips.

In anticipation of a riot, the 2d battalion of infantry was held in readiness at their armory, by order of the Mayor, and the police were out in force.

THE POPULAR VOTE.—Mr. Douglas has received in the free States alone more than thirteen hundred thousand votes. This is one thousand more than Buchanan received in 1856.

He has about as strong a vote in the free States as Fremont had in 1856.

He has more votes in the free States than there were votes polled for all candidates combined in the slave States.

A Safety Committee of one from each State, with TOM CORWIN of Ohio as Chairman, has been appointed in the House to devise measures of conciliation for the country. There is a general fear at Washington that the Union is in greater danger than ever before. We hope for the best.

The Homestead Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. Whether this bill is wise or unwise, is more than we know. We have not seen it.

Married,

In this city, on the 13th inst., by Father GRIMBY, Rev. WILLIAM WILLARD, of the Wisconsin Conference and Miss MARY MURPHY, of this city.

For The Holidays.

Smith's Bookstore!

I am now receiving a large assortment

Gift Books
Juveniles,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, &c. &c.

Expressly for the Holidays, and have endeavored to procure such a variety as shall suit the wants of all. "*Christmas Trees*" are becoming an "Institution" in Appleton, and "SMITH'S BOOKSTORE" is *the place to furnish them!*

Come and see. GEO. M. SMITH.

Appleton, Dec. 15, 1860. [35w2

GILT MOULDINGS.

For Picture Frames, &c. Just received, a large supply of the most elegant styles ever brought to Appleton, from five cents, to three shillings per foot. Especial attention is solicited to several *new styles*, both of Rosewood and Gilt, also to a few oval frames for Photographs &c. Frames made to order in the most workmanlike manner, at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. Call at

SMITH'S BOOKSTORE.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this afternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Huxceedingly," says hi, hand upon the 'a 's gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the disease of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it nither; but perhaps you'll be arther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick headache, and wants some more of that same as relaxed her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, he o's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it nither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected, as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant, are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Costipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated, in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician,—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs Jones,—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent me cured it in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists.—Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, bilious headache, nervous headache, costiveness and general debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for the relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ DID you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are to subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative; improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their compositions and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by druggists and all other dealers in medicine.

A box will be sent by mail on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

45 Cedar Street, New York.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Tame hay is selling in town for $7 per ton.

Extremely cold weather the most of the week. Sleighing excellent.

The Stages going North are crowded with passengers nearly every day.

Mr. John P. Parish, who left this city last April for the Pike's Peak gold regions, has returned looking very healthy.

Catholic Books.—Duay Bibles, Prayer Book, Catechisms, &c., &c., for sale by J. E. Harriman, at the Post Office.

Henry Dodge Ryan, of this paper has returned from Pike's Peak, thoroughly "disgusted" at the sight of its glittering gold fields.

The Jail was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated from the chimney. Insurance $500.

The *Motor* says it will furnish Godey's Lady's Book for $2,05. We will do better than that. Any person giving us but $2, can have the same work. Bid again 'Liger.

The *Post Office War* in this city grows warmer, and the aspirants increase in number. "Honest Old Abe" will probably be obliged to compromise matters by keeping John in the office.

Turkey Shoot.—Lovers of sport are informed that they can enjoy a few hours in trying their fusees, popping at Turkeys and chickens, next Wednesday, at Young's corners in the town of Medina. We shall expect the best sportsman to share his spoil with us.

New Year's Ball.—A grand ball will be held at the New England House, in Hortonville on New Year's night next. A good time is anticipated, and we can assure all who wish to enjoy themselves that this party will be the place to do it. The managers are Wm. Youngs, of Dale, and Mr. Carter from Greenville.

Attempt to Poison.—While the Str. *Ellwood* was on her way to Tennessee, recently, a man took passage on her, and in the course of a few days, gave the entire crew a dose of arsenic. They were made very sick but none died from its effects. The murderous brute made good his escape.

The Railroad Track is being rapidly laid, and the Locomotive in full blast this side of Oshkosh. At the rate of progress, the cars will reach Neenah in a few days. It is believed that the track will not be further molested at Oshkosh. Her business men do not countenance such operations.

Another runaway occurred in the Third Ward Wednesday of this week. A horse hitched to a cutter started from the Catholic Church, rushed up street at a tearing rate, and down the hill at the south of T. P. Bingham's residence,—jumped from a small bridge, running from thence to the river and swam to a shallow place where it was caught. The cutter was considerably damaged.

A Glimpse of Appleton, from the South side of the River, on the Bluff plateau, where possibly soon will be established "The Fourth Ward," at this season of the year when the trees are leafless, and nothing to obstruct the vision, affords one an excellent view of a large portion of the principal buildings in the First and Third Wards, as also a majority of those in the Second. It is in fact the most favorable point to take in at a glance "The Woodland City." If any of our readers wish to form a correct idea of the size of this place, the best way to do it is to take an observation from the above named point.

A Brilliant Star.—We refer to the one that has been shining with such amazing "brightness" in the columns of the *Motor* for the past two weeks. In noticing what we said about the local column of the *Motor of two weeks ago*, the *editor* says he had no difficulty in discovering the proceedings of the County Board in the *Crescent* of the 1st inst.

Wonder if the *Local* of the M—r has been preparing county board proceedings for publication almost ever since that paper has had an existence, and when he proposes to complete such labors. Local *readers* probably, would like to know.

The Bakers are Coming!!

This well known company of vocalists, who have twice discoursed their pleasant notes to the good people of our city, inform us that they will visit this place and give one of their Concerts on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., Christmas Night. The deserved popularity of these singers renders an extended notice unnecessary. The mere announcement of "The Bakers are coming," is sufficient to draw a full house in any of these ends of the earth. Give yourselves and families a rare treat by attending the "Baker's Concert."

Since they were here last, they have lost one of their number (a lady), by death.

They come, they come,
They come with songs to greet us "

Christmas Trees.—The Ladies of the Methodist Society of this city are making extensive preparation for a "pleasant time" on Christmas Eve. They inaugurated this festivity in this place last year, at which time the Tree was well loaded with gifts for "little and great." They intend to make the coming Christmas Eve one of double the interest of last year. It is expected that a very much greater number of gifts will be dispensed, and in connection therewith is to be an Exhibition of the children of the Sabbath Shools.

The Congregational Society also intend to celebrate the ancient Christmas Tree jubilee; and we understand that at first it was the intention to have their festival in Adkins' Hall, on Christmas night, and have refreshments for the children, but the hall being engaged for the Baker's concert on that evening must necessarily deprive them of its use, and it is probable that they will be compelled to occupy the Congregational Church, which is entirely too small to accommodate all who would like to be present. This Society are expecting to gladden many youthful hearts with gifts, substantial as well as beautiful. A concert is to be given by the Sabbath School children. If we hear of any positive arrangement to avoid the clashing with the Baker Concert, we shall announce in our next.

The North Western Hub and Spoke Factory.

We visited this institution Tuesday last, and for the first time had the pleasure of witnessing its complicated machinery, and the method by which they manufacture Hubs and Spokes. We were led to exclaim, "truly, this is an age of improvement. The work accomplished at this manufacturing establishment in one day even, would require a score of skillful and energetic workmen, without the aid of machinery, at least four or five days. It will repay any one to give this Factory a visit, if for no other purpose than to witness the working of the machinery.

Mr. Barteau, the gentlemanly proprietor, will always be pleased to see any individuals and show them around the establishment.

Mr. B. has a considerable force in the woods getting out timber and will probably double the amount of work manufactured, over the past season's operations. Success to our Home manufactures, say we.

Smith's Bookstore and the Holidays.

It seems not to be generally understood by our friends in the country that Smith's Bookstore has bee removed during the past season from Warner's Block to a newly fitted store, No. 3 Commercial Block, two doors west of Shaw & Tompkins' Drug Store. Mr. Smith has recently completed the interior arrangements, and now has one of the most attractive establishments in town, well stocked in all departments of his line of trade.

A fresh and full supply of Holiday Goods are now being received (see advertisement in another column), suited to all manner of tastes. Those desiring ornamental articles for "Christmas Tree" Gifts will do well to call, as special reference has been had to the wants of such in the selection of the goods.

Santa Claus will be very generous in our city this year, we judge, from present appearances!

☞ Lawrence University.—The following is a list of the Students, standing First Grade, in the several classes, for the Term ending December 5th, 1860, as follows:

PROF. MASON'S CLASSES.

Int. Algebra—J. A. Baker, H. S. Brown, T. P. Holt, G. B. Sang, and Benson.

Adv. Arithmetic—Messrs Benson, H. S. Brown, H. L. Grant, T. P. Holt, G. B. Sang, and E. A. Little.

Soph. Rhet.—W. H. Aiken, F. Brown, J. S. Colman, R. C. Peck, G. E. Stowe, C. Roeser. Miss. J. D. Bullock.

Com. Arithmetic—Misses K. Hughes, C. Mason, J. McPherson, T. Randall.

Eng. Sentence—M. H. Fisk, E. J. Scott, J. H. Nugent, H. H. Fairbanks.

Astronomy—Messrs. S. N. Griffith, M. Fellows, J. H. Earle, I. Davis, Miss. F. Brown.

Chemistry—A. Galpin, Dillon Thurston.

Logic & Rhet.—Dillon, Thurston, Ladd, Lamb, Miss Brown.

Music—Misses E. Brown. R. A. Carr, Knox, Mason, Sampson.

The following is the "Roll of Honor" in Lawrence University, or those Students against whom there are no demerit marks:

Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Baker, Benson, Breeze, H. Brown, Campbell, E. Colman, Cowham, Davies, Fairbanks, Fletcher, Fellows, Getzler, Grant, Griffith, Hauser, Hawkins, W. H. H. Himebaugh, Humes, Houston, Lathrop, Little, H. J. Millard, Roeser, Scott, Sercomb, Wilson.—Misses Boughton, Braggins, E. Bates, Brown, Carr, Doty, Dredge, M. Dunham, M. Knox, H. O. Knox, Mason, Mills, Pike, Preston, Sargeant, Sampson, Wambold, West.

PROF. JONES' CLASSES.

Anabasis—Mr. J. E. Davies, Miss H. O. Knox

Virgil—J. W. Sercomb.

Latin Reader—Messrs W. H. H. Himebaugh, Wright, Baker, E. G. Scott, Miss P. D. Bullock.

Lattin Lessons—Sang, Nugent, Fairbanks and Misses Doty and Garrett.

Grecian Antiquities—Misses H. O. Knox and A. Mills.

PROF. KNOX'S CLASSES.

Ethics—Misses F. S. Brown, L. Priestly and Mr. S. N. Griffith.

Ovid—Miss. H. O. Knox and Mr. Davies.

PROF. POMEROY'S CLASSES.

Mechanics— W. J. Lamb.

J. Trigonometry—Miss. F. S. Brown, Mr. W. Sercomb.

Geometry—Miss H. O. Knox, Mr. A. L. Worden.

PROF. DAVIES' CLASSES.

Clarke's Grammar—Messrs. Sang. Grant, Willard, Holt, Vandozer, Reed, Nugent, Benson, Little, C. E. Aiken.—Misses McPherson, Garrett, Kethro, Doty, Bond, Miller, Dredge.

Natural Philosophy—Henry Campbell, C. Roeser.

MISS M. A. A. PHINNEY'S CLASSES.

Primary Geography—Messrs. Campbell, E. A. Davis, Galpin, Goelyer, J. Knox, Kingsley, Loy.—Misses Rood, Preston and Story.

Clark's Primary Grammar—Mesrs Campbell, Carnaross, Davis, Ely, Galpin, Goelzer, Kingsley and Loy.—Misses Kittredge, Barnes, Story and M. Dunham.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Popular Wine Importers, Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 19 Broad Street, New York, have received the following substantial endorsements of their "OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," which appears to be a standard article with the Druggists.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

The "*Old London Dock Gin*," of Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., 19 Broad street, has been a favorite with the profession for many years. I have frequently prescribed it, and always with decided advantage, where my directions have been followed. It is evidently the product of very careful distillation—the active principle—the juniper berry, being so blended as to give to the spirit a very delicate, fruity and aromatic flavor. In the course of a practice of ten years I have had occasion to test many of the gins in the market, and after a very careful examination of numerous samples, have decided that "Bininger's Old London Dock Gin" has no equal. Really good gin is indispensable in every household, and the Old London Dock comes emphatically under that head. In selling such an article at a fair price, this old Knickerbocker House is doing much for the cause of true temperance.'

COLTON SALTER, M. D.
8 west 38th Street, N. Y.

"*Bininger's Old London Dock Gin*" possesses all the qualities that can be desired for this highest and noblest use of all wines or liquors. Its ingredients are the distilled juices of carefully selected grains, made delicately pungent and flavorous with the aromatic tincture of the juniper berry. Age has mellowed all these mingled aromas, and given an exquisite mildness—a smooth oily body—and an almost floral odor to the liquor, which renders it delicious to the senses of smell and taste alike, while its sparkling liquid purity leaves nothing for the eye to desire

In conclusion, the writer must remark that Messrs A. M. Bininger & Co., 19 Broad street, N. Y., merit the gratitude of the entire medical profession, as well as of the world at large, for having introduced a stimulant of such unexceptionable purity and unequivocal power, both as preventive and curative agent, and a harmless exhilarating beverage —*Chemical Journal and Medical Gazette*.

Special Notices.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.

This book contains Recipes and Directions for making all the most valuable medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making all the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free), address the publisher,

T. F. CHAPMAN,
20m3 No. 831 Broadway, New York

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
27v8y Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Who can be beautiful with a sickly, pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface, whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflamation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of health and beauty.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

From the Missouri Democrat.

Upon Prof O. J. Wood, of St. Louis, fortune has conferred the honor of having discovered a balsamic preparation, which not only promotes the growth of, and beautifies the hair in a high degree, but restores it when it is gone, or turns it to its original color after it has become gray, fastens it to the scalp, and effectually destroys such cutaneous eruptions as may have been engendered by the use of dyes, essential oils and other injurious applications. The many respectable testimonials which are offered in its favor, from every part of the country in which it has been introduced, leaves no loop for a skeptic to hang a doubt on.

Caution.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York), are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

Wisconsin Testimonial.

Manchester, Green Lake Co., Wis.,
August 8th, 1859.

Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, and it would many times prostrate me. I was advised to try your Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, and my brother obtained some of your agent here. Mr. C. N. Darby, which I used thoroughly. I am now so much better than I have been for the last three years, and would recommend your Medicines to all similarly afflicted.

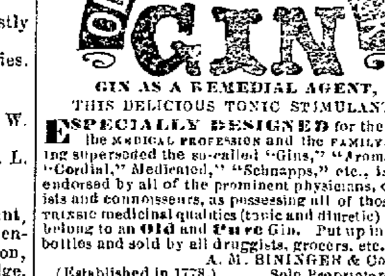
Very respectfully yours,
July eomy IDDO RANDALL.
See advertisement in another column.

Richmond, McHenry Co., Ill., 1856.

Dr. S. T. W. Sanford: Dear Sir: I am here on my mission ground, and feel myself under great obligation to your medicine for bringing me here, fitted for active service. I have used it myself and given it to my family, and have found it to be all that it is recommended to be—a specific for Headache and Dyspepsia, and Jaundice. I have used it freely, and used it all: but am afraid if I fare as others do, I shall be obliged to test its efficacy in Fever and Ague

Respectfully yours, &c. Rev. L. R. Lockwood.

WINDOW SHADES. A great variety of styles—Cloth and Paper; plain, painted and printed; with bands, tassels, and Fixtures to match, for sale cheap at SMITH'S BOOKSTORE.



GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT,
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an Old and Pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19, Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by **D. S. Barnes, & Co.**, No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice liquors for medicinal and family use. (35y1

DIARIES FOR 1861.

A large assortment Higgins & Kellogg's Diaries for 1861, from 18 cents to $1 50. For sale at SMITH'S BOOKSTORE.

1000 AGENTS WANTED!

TO CANVASS FOR NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

Which are sold exclusively by *SUBSCRIPTION.*

These Works include the most *salable books published, and Agents now in our employ are making from $50 to $100 per month.*

We give our Agents the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of any ground they may agree to canvass. For full particulars and Catalogue of books, address

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia.

☞ We have just published an Edition of FAMILY QUARTO BIBLES,

in a new and beautiful style of binding, gotten up expressly for Agents and Canvassers. (35m3

SCHOOL BOOKS!
School Books!
School Books!
All Kinds at SMITH'S BOOKSTORE.

Travelling Agents Wanted!

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

WE will employ Agents to sell a new and valuable Patented Article, either on commission or at a liberal salary. Business honorable, useful and lucrative. The article is required in every family.

For particulars and complete instructions, enclose stamp and address J. W. HARRIS & Co.,
35w6 Boston, Mass.

WALL PAPER. Fresh and beautiful Fall Styles, *Very Cheap*, at SMITH'S BOOKSTORE.

FAY & HUMPHREY'S COLUMN.

PIONEER CLOTHING STORE.

Appleton, Wis.

Winter Goods.

FAY & HUMPHREY

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR WINTER STOCK of Goods, which consists of

CLOTHING and CLOTHS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE.

Undershirts and Drawers

IN VARIETY.

WOOL SOCKS AND YARN.

HATS And CAPS

ALL DESIRABLE STYLES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ASK A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR Stock in this department.

NEARLY ALL

OF OUR GOODS

WERE MANUFACTURED

FOR US,

AND WILL BE FOUND VERY

SUPERIOR ARTICLES.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES call and examine our

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

LADIES GAITERS AND RUBBERS

WE HAVE

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS.

FAY & HUMPHREY.

Appleton, October 25, 1860. 26v8

Dry Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Crockeries and Glass Wares

GROCERIES, &c,, &c.,

At Extremely Low Prices,

Corner College Avenue and Oneida Street

In Store Lately Occupied by

Jas. W. Hutchinson.

George Payzant.

Appleton, Wis Oct. 16, 1860. 27v8

Peter White,

HAS

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Prints, Sheeting, Denims,

COTTON & WOOLEN YARN, &c., &c.

AND WILL BE RECEIVING AN ADDITION every two weeks thro' the season.

ALSO:

Pork, Lard,
Hams, Shoulders,
Butter and the

FAMILY FLOUR AND SALT

Dried Apples and Peaches
Tea, Sugar, Coffee and all kinds o

FAMILY GROCERIES.

NAILS, STONE WARE, &c., &c., &c.

And the best stock of

GARDEN SEEDS

ever offered in the city of Appleton,

All of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than the cheapest.

PETER WHITE.

E. L. R. Cuthbert,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Third Ward, Appleton.

☞ PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c., REPAIRED on favorable terms. The best of references given. 34tf

Miscellaneous.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE!

500 Bbls. 98 per cent. Alcohol,
250 " Improved Burning Fluid,
500 " Fresh Camphene,
6000 Gallons Bleached Winter Polar Oil, in bbls and casks,
4000 " Bleached Elephant Oil, in bbls and casks.

50 Packages Castor Oil, East India.
100 Bbls Winter Lard Oil,
75 " Superior Elephant Oil,
100 " Extra Machinery Oil,
5 Casks Olive Oil,
50 Bbls Tanners Oil.

100 Packages Furniture Varnish, In kegs, half bbls and bbls.
75 " Coach body Varnish,
50 " Imperial Coach Varnish,
200 " Japan, Damar and Flowing Varnishes, all in kegs, half bbls and bbls.

In Store and for sale by
BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

Family Market.

No. 5 Commercial Block, Appleton.

J. C. SMITH,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform the people of this city and Outagamie County that he is now prepared to furnish them with all kinds of

Fresh, Salt, Smoked and Dried Meats, of the very best quality, and at cheaper rates than can be afforded by any other Market in the city.

FAMILY GROCERIES:

Of the above, I also keep constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of *the very best*, for the *accomodation* of my customers. Cheap for Cash!

☞ The highest market price paid for Fat Cattle, Stock, Game, Poultry, &c., &c. v8n16.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Dealing in a staple article, will furnish employment to a few active men, to act as Agents for their House. A preference will be given to those

Well Acquainted,

in the district for which the apply. For which service the are willing to pay a salary of from

600 to 800 Dollars

per year, and expenses. For further particulars address W. B. MOREHOUSE, & Co.,
34w8) 3 and 5 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Shaw & Tompkins,

DEALERS IN

Drugs,	Materials	Medicines,
Stationery.	Burning	Oils,
Paints,		Glass,
Confectionery		Fruits
Patent Med's,		Yankee Notions.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary, at THE POST OFFICE.

Prof. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen of New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be put up in any desired form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a STANDARD TOILET ARTICLE, which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers everywhere.

PROF. MILLER would call the attention of parents and guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

Caution.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. I also desire to present to the public, my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes black or brown instantly, without injury to the Hair or skin, and it is warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

Price only fifty cents.

DEPOT—56 Dey St., N. Y. [vol8n18y

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills and

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these preeminent medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. In all cases of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILLIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use them, will never afterwards be without them.

BILLIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS.

Dyspepsia.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines a moment.

Fever and Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy.

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

Mercurial Disease.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHTSWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS OF ALL KINDS, ORGANIC TROUBLES.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life medicines alone.

Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints, and Organs.

Rheumatism.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum,

Scrofula in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Purify the blood and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. v8n16y

DEEDS and MORTGAGES,
On hand at the Crescent Office

Medicinal.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

When Dr. Roback, the celebrated Swedish Physician, introduced his blood purifier and blood pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who chose to investigate for themselves are now of one mind on this important subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishing the following

FACTS:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

CONTAIN NO MINERAL,

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

With unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other medicines have proved useless they relieve LIVER COMPLAINT,

restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

SICK FEMALES,

Who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gentle stimulating properties. That they recruit

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS,

However they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to lengthen life and render it enjoyable. That operating directly upon the poison of the disease in the blood they

CAUSE SOON TO HEAL,

And discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

RECRUIT THE DEBILITATED,

And that there is no disease of the stomach and bowels, the Liver, the Nervous System, the Skin, Glands or Muscles,

ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OR OBSTRUCTION OF THE BLOOD AND SECRETIONS,

In which they do not give prompt relief, and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works and by word of mouth proclaim them to be the very best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but in fact, cheaper than any other pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the pills 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

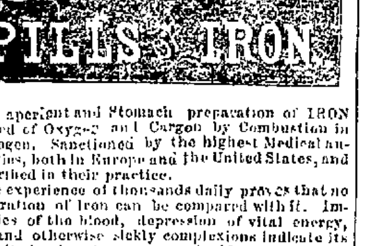
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and family adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply. Principal office and salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth Street, 3d building from Main st, Cincinnatti, Ohio. Laboratory, No. 32 Hammond street. For sale in Outagamie County by

C. G. ADKINS, Appleton,
D. E. WOODWARD, Hortonville,
JOHN HUNT, Kaukauna,
C. R. WOODWARD, Stephensville,
C. C. FURGUSON & CO., New London.

And by merchants and druggists generally throughout the Union. v8n9y



An aperient and Stomach preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by Combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

IN DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, SALT RHEUM, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC HEADACHES, RHEUMATISM, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE &c.

In case of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperent, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendent *Costiveness*.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medication has had far more than the good effects of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this *remedy* and *restorative*, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflamatory—in the latter, however, more *decidedly*—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swelling and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follows its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by Druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE GREAT SPORTING NEWSPAPER.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

26 ANN STREET.

Published every Saturday, contains the latest reliable news of the week, interesting sporting correspondence from all parts of the world, including a weekly report of the New York Cattle, Horse and procure Markets. Devoted especially to the true field sports, Aquatics, Yachting, Cricket, Base Ball, and Chess, Literature and the stage.

To yearly subscribers.......... $3,00
To Clubs, 5 copies.......... 12.00
" 10 " 20,00

A liberal discount to agents.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents and retain 25 per cent, for their trouble. This per centage however is not to be deducted from club rates.

A. C. DAYTON, Proprietor, 26 Ann st., N. Y

WOOL YARN AND SOCKS at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

Medicinal.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

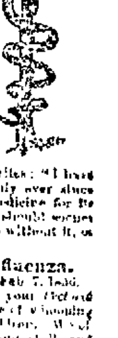
PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

SHAW & TOMPKINS, Agents, Appleton, Wis
C. G. ADKINS " " " 19v6y.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

Brimfield, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of those complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

West Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

Astor House, New York City, March 5, 1856.

Doctor Ayer, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, of Shelbyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for $1.
SOLD BY

C. G. ADKINS.......................Appleton.
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D. C. WOODWARD.......................Hortonville.
C. R. WOODWARD.......................Stephensville.
J. RICE, Kilwaukee, and Agents in every town in the United States. 35 y 14d

A Valuable Location.

The Farm of Fifty Acres on the Wolf River Plank Road, generally known as the "Jim Wood Place," and just out of the city limits, is offered for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Will exchange it for real estate near Ripon, for stock, or well secured paper. Apply to JOHN ELLIOTT, Appleton, or to H. S. EGGLESTON.
Ripon, Oct. 18, 1859. v7n28

A NEW STOCK OF CUTLERY, both table and pocket, at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

NewspaperARCHIVE®.com

Merchandise.

Attention All.

NEW STORE | NEW GOODS! | LOW PRICES

THOMAS DANE

WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Appleton, and to the people of

Outagamie County,

That he is now opening in

THE OLD CORNER STORE,

College Avenue, - - Appleton, Wis,

A COMPLETE,

SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT

OF The Latest Style and Patterns, Consisting of magnificent qualities of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

IN VARIETY.

Domestics of all kinds and qualities:

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Hats and Caps—All styles and prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We Desire Particularly to call attention to the stock of Boots and Shoes, which can be safely recommended as superior to any usually brought to a Western Market, and at prices which cannot but induce buyers to

Make a Selection from our Stock.

With a view of establishing a permanent business and an extension into other branches, in order to give the people of this city and County the advantage of good Goods at Low Price, we have decided on inaugurating our business by adopting the

CASH PRINCIPLE.

And would most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. (5u4) Appleton, May 5, 1860. THOMAS DANE.

New Advertisement.

GEORGE M. SMITH,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall and Curtain Paper,

Fancy Goods, Toys, Gilt Moulding, Perfumery, &c.

COLLEGE AVENUE, APPLETON.

"Sign of the Big Book !"

Would ask attention to his present stock of goods, which consists in part as follows:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

A good supply—new works added as soon as issued.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

All kinds used in this vicinity.

☞ *All Text Books supplied to Students at Lawrence University, on the most favorable terms.*☜

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS,

Bibles, all styles binding, Juvenile, and Toy books Rewards, &c., suitable for Gifts to School Children

STATIONERY,

A full and choice assortment constantly on hand

WALL PAPER,

☞ *A Larger Stock, Better Styles, and Lower Prices than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State*

CURTAINS AND FIXTURES.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING.

Frames made to order with neatness and dispatch Ladies Baskets, Work Bags, Port Monaies, Port Folios, Card Cases, Tablets, Jewelry, Perfumes, &c., &c. Please come in and we will show you what we have failed to enumerate above.

Visitors from the surrounding towns are respectfully invited to call

Appleton Book-store, July 28th, 1860. GEO. M. SMITH.

10,000

Bushels of Wheat

WANTED

by

F. & C. PFENNIG,

Appleton,

for

CASH

Union Guards.

Able bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45, who are willing to unite themselves in a Military Company, pledged if necessary, to resist Nullification at home, and secession abroad are requested to enroll their names with S. RYAN, JR., Crescent office, Appleton, before Christmas.

SEVEN YEARS!

In seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"Cosmopolitan Art Association,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls and choice literature on their tables the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber. Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparallel with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"Falstaff Mustering his Recruits."

2d.—One copy, one year of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"The Cosmopolitan Art Journal,"

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The Superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, *"Falstaff Mustering his Recruits,"* is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 x 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription.—Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3,00, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated ART JOURNAL, pronounced the *handsomest magazine in America*. It contains a catalogue of Premiums and numerous engravings — Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 15 cents, in stamps or coin.

Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary, C. A. A., 546 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by *E. HARRIMAN*, Agent for Outagamie Co. and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen. [30tleng&c

A Valuable Location.

The Farm of Fifty Acres on the Wolf River Plank Road, generally known as the "Jim Wood Place," and just out of the city limits, is offered for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Will exchange it for real estate near Ripon, for stock, or well secured paper. Apply to JOHN ELLIOT, Appleton or to H. S. EGGLESTON. Appleton Oct. 1st, 1858. v7n29

Miscellaneous.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

FOR CHICAGO DIRECT, *CONNECTING WITH ALL EASTERN ROADS!*

TRAINS LEAVE OSHKOSH DAILY.

Through to Chicago Without Change of Cars!

Day Express leave Oshkosh at		9.45 A. M
"	Arrive at Minn Junction at	12 60 Noon
"	" Watertown	1 00 P. M
"	" Fort Atkinson	1 55 P. M
"	" Milton Junction	2 30 P. M

Connects with trains on Mil. & Miss. R R for Whitewater, Madison and Prairie du Chien. Janesville 2 50 P. M; " Clinton Junction 3 25 P. M

Connects with trains on Racine & Miss. R R for Beloit, Freeport, Gallena, Dunleith. Hanard Junction 4 00 P. M

Connects with trains for Rockford

Arrives at Chicago 6 45 P. M

Passengers destined for points East, by this direct line, avoid the changes delays and dangers of Lake navigation, and the fair is always

AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Ticket to all Eastern southern and Western Cities can be purchased at the Ticket office at the Depot in Oshkosh

Express Freight trains leave daily.

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Chicago. T. F. STRONG, Ass't Sup't, Fond du Lac. 17? GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't, Chicago.

1860. 1860.

Forwarding House:

STEBBINS & BUCK,

Appleton, - - - Wisconsin.

With largely increased accommodations for storage at the old stand, we shall be found during the season of navigation ready at all times to transact promptly all business in our line entrusted to us.

We are bound to merit the confidence and favor of an appreciative business community.

With many thanks to old customers, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

To the public generally we would say, give us a trial.

On hand and for sale, STUCCO, WATER LIME, SALT, FISH, &c., &c. [v7n48

J. M. STEBBINS. J. S. BUCK.

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE AGENCY—ÆTNA.

Capital paid up,	$1 500,000
Actual surplus,	694,100 02
Asset,	2,194,100 02

METROPOLITAN:

Cash Capital,	$300,000
Actual Surplus,	82,660
Assets,	382,568

SECURITY MARINE:

The only strictly Inland Insurance Company in the City. Regular tariff rates charged and twenty per cent of premium refunded the assured in case there is no loss in the cargo.

INLAND RISKS

taken in the ÆTNA, and a handsome percentage of the premium returned to the assured on the safe arrival of the cargo insured

The above Companies are safe and solid beyond a peradventure.

Crescent Block. AUG. LEDYARD SMITH, v8n3 Agent

Genuine Family Liquors.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

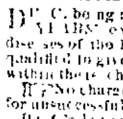
Brandies, Wines, Gins and Segars,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS,

Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility and all nervous diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists. WM B. MOREHOUSE, & Co. Propr's, 3 & 5 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

P. S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men as local and travelling agents for their house, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars, address as above. 29m3



EYE AND EAR.

DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE EYE and EAR

For Deafness, Blindness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. being a regular Physician, with TWENTY YEARS' exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, will be found fully qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.

☞ No charge for an examination or opinion, or for unsuccessful services.☜

DR. C's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, of 300 pp., containing References, Testimonials, description of Diseases, Cases and other important matter, illustrated with cuts, to be had gratis, by sending Ten cents to pay postage. Address Dr. CADWELL, 93 Randolph St., corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (25y1

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.*☜

AGENTS WANTED,

IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES,

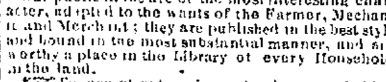
To engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers. 29w3ddb No. 224 North Second Street, Phila.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.



The best and Cheapest Work of the Kind in the World!!

Twelve full-sized pages of Vocal and Piano Forte MUSIC FOR FIFTEEN CENTS. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT $1,50, A YEAR. C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 Nassau St., New York.

Appleton City Mills.

F. & C. PFENNIG,

ARE prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Custom Work on the most reasonable terms. They have the best

FLOURING MILLS

at Appleton, and always pay the highest market price for Wheat.

Farmers

Are invited to visit these Mills, and satisfaction will be given. [23y]

Appleton, September 1859.

Boots and Shoes.

The Undersigned is now opening in

No. 3, Commercial Block,

APPLETON,

Outagamie County, Wisconsin,

A large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is his intention to make this establishment the great Boot and Shoe

Emporium of Outagamie County!!

AND IT WILL BE CONFINED EXCLUSIVE TO BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold by the pair or case.

He does not promise to undersell anybody,
Does not propose to quarrel with anybody,
And only asks those in want of Boots and Shoes,
To compare the quality and price of the
Several very respectable stocks in the city
And then buy where they can do best.

COME AND SEE ME.

Appleton, Nov. 15, (32tf) T. P. BINGHAM.

Shaw & Tompkins,

DEALERS IN

Drugs,		Medicines,
Stationery,	Burning	Oils,
Paints,	Materials	Glass,
Confectionery		Fruits
Patent Med's,		Yankee Notions.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary, at THE POST OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

Family Store. Family Store

Family Store.

Opposite Academy Square,

COLLEGE AVENUE, - - - APPLETON

CHARLES MORY,

Determined to please the public with low prices, prompt attention, and the best article of goods to be found in the market, would announce that he has now for sale a large and choice stock of

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.

The choicest and most fashionable patterns of

Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Caps, &c., for the gentlemen, and

Prints, Lawns, Delaines,

Muslin, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery,

Calico, &c.

for the ladies, ever offered in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety for men, women and children

Shelf Hardware,

and house building and housefurnishing articles, a good assortment very cheap.

Log Chains and Harrow Teeth.

In the line of

Groceries,

Everybody knows his stock of Teas, Sugars, Coffee Spices, Syrup, Molasses, Starch, Flour, Corn Meal, Fish, Salt Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Butter.

Cheese, &c., is the best and cheapest on Fox River.

FANCY AND ASSORTED CANDY.

Every variety, fresh and good, always furnished to order.

Nails!

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Sufficient to supply the demand. In this line every thing that can be found at any store in the country not excepting toys, toilet, and fancy articles.

Paints,	Oils,
Glass,	Nails,
Putty,	Varnish,
Soap,	Blacking,
Candles,	Tobacco,
Segars,	Pipes,
&c.	&c.

And a select stock of

Crockery,	Glass Ware,	Earthen Ware,
Brooms,	Axes,	Pails,
Tubs,	Mops.	Hoes,

Indeed about everything that one expects to find in a tip top Family Store.

As he buys for cash, has no rents to pay, and is not afraid to work himself, CHARLES MORY can SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE in Appleton, Neenah or Menasha.

Thankful for past favors, he asks all to visit his store, examine goods and prices, and satisfy themselves that they can save money by buying of him

For Cash or Produce.

Appleton, May, 1859. [8y] CHA'S MORY

THE STONE BLOCK,

Corner College Avenue and Oneida St.

APPLETON.

HAS JUST BEEN LARGELY REplenished by the purchase of the

BEST VARIETY OF GROCERIES IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, ETC., AND

YANKEE NOTIONS.

One of the choicest, cheapest and most extensive stocks of

DRY GOODS,

to be found in any part of the country.

PRINTS,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLINS,
FANCY
GOODS,

Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Bags, &c.,

HATS & CAPS,

A great display of

Clothing,

BEST IN THE MARKET.

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS,

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, TIN WARE, STOVES, ETC.

together with an unusually good assortment of

HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS,

such as Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, &c., and

House Furnishing Articles

in great variety: all at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Now is the best time to buy cheap. Just step in and look at our vast supply of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

before making any purchases. We can sell cheap bought to suit the most fastidious. Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

by much the largest of any in town. And we have the greatest collection of

Fresh Patent Medicines

—AND—

VARIETIES,

It is our intention to make the

NEW CORNER STORE

as attractive as ever to its numerous friends and customers. Hence good bargains can always be obtained of us by the investment of small sums of money. Pass this way, friends; and call as you pass.

Appleton, June, 1858. C. G. ADKINS.

1860. 1860.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES, —AT THE—

Badger Boot and Shoe Shop

of

E. R. FRANKLIN,

No. 4,

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Appleton.

An extensive Assortment of

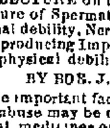
Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slips, Bootees, &c.
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Boys and Girls Boots Shoes, &c.

Just received and afforded at cheaper rates than at any other establishment in the city.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

and all work very low for cash. "Forget it not; forget it not."

Appleton, July 1860. E. R. FRANKLIN.



Manhood,

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions producing Impotency, consumption and Mental and physical debility.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box, 4,586. 21yv8

A NEW STOCK OF CUTLERY, both table and pocket, at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

Real Estate.

ANSON BALLARD,

General Land and Loan Agent,

APPLETON, WIS.

—B—

LOTS IN THE CITY OF APPLETON

—A—

For Residences, Business Purposes,

OR

Water Power,

—L—

For Sale Cheap. Title undisputed, terms of payment easy, especially to those who will improve the premises purchased. Also,

—L—

One Store and Lot,

And Several Houses and Lots,

In Most Desirable Locations.

—A—

ALSO, SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF APPLETON.

Also, Several Out Lots, containing from one to five acres each, some of which

Command a View of Fox River

—R—

10,000 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING LANDS in Outagamie County, for sale at low prices and on easy terms of payment to

Actual Settlers.

—D—

TOWN OF CENTER.

Townships 22 and 23, Range 17

3,000 Acres at $2 to $4 per acre

FREEDOM.

Township 22, Range 18.

1,000 Acres at $2,50 to $4,00 per acre.

OSBORN.

Townships 23 and 24, Range 18

2,000 Acres at $2,50 per acre

NEW LONDON.

Any number of lots in this village.

FARMS.

Desirable farms in every town in the County. For further particulars inquire of

Anson Ballard,

at the Bank building Appleton, April, 1860 (8 4

CIRCUIT COURT and JUSTICE'S Blanks at the Crescent Office.

FREDERICK PACKARD,

General Land and Loan Agent!

HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Lands and Lots:

GRAND CHUTE.

Description,	Sec	Town.	Rng.	Acs.
West 80 acres of sw ¼	6	21	17	80.
N W ¼	29	21	17	160.
s e ¼	"	"	"	"
lots 1 2 3 5 Bemis' subdivision 10		21	18	

And Much Other Land.

BUCHANAN.

Lots 1 2 3 4	29	21	18	34¾ 66

Besides lands in Town 21 Range 19, near the river

FREEDOM.

About 300 acres at from $1 to $6 per acre.

CENTER.

About 1000 acres at low prices and on easy terms. Among which are the following.

N W ¼	22	22	17	160.
N E ¼	19	22	17	160.

And much School and University Land as, well as Swamp Lands. From three to five dollars per acre.

BLACK CREEK.

On the new road to Shawano, and in the most promising part of the County, near BINGHAM'S MILL, and THE NEW CITY,

OVER THREE THOUSAND ACRES

Of excellent land, including much School and University Land, all of which is for sale on easy terms and at prices varying from $2 to $6 per acre.

OSBORN.

About 1200 acres at two to four dollars per acre.

N E ¼	31	23	18	160.
Lots 1 and 3 and nw ¼ ne ¼	30	20	22	18

LIBERTY.

N W ¼	5	22	15	160.
120 acres in	13	22	15	
280 "	9	22	15	

besides much School and University Land in this town and in EMBARRASS.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING:

N E ¼	30	21	15
b ½ n e ¼	22	21	16
S ½ n e ¼	27	22	16
N W ¼	6	21	16
N E ¼ s w ¼	36	22	15
S E ¼ s e ¼	20	22	16
N ½ n w ¼	23	22	16

Also innumerable lots in the city of Appleton, in each of the three Wards, some of which have

Valuable Improvements.

Also numerous lots and blocks in New London.

Inquire of Frederick Packard, v8n9 Register of Deeds' Office, Appleton, Wis

W. S. WARNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—AND—

General Land and Insurance

AGENT

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND sale of

REAL ESTATE,

Insuring Buildings AND Merchandize

Against Loss or Damage by Fire!

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Debts,

CONVEYANCING. &c.,

With promptness and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their business.

OFFICE—Opposite the Crescent Hotel, on College Avenue, Appleton, Wis

49 W. S. WARNER.

MARQUETTE COUNTY BANK,

OF A. H. CRONKHITE CO.

Berlin, - - - Wisconsin.

CHARLES CRONKHITE, President.

D. B. WHITACRE, Cashier.

Appleton Cigar Factory.

JAMES WHITWORTH,

Is prepared to fill all orders for the best Cigars ever offered in this market. Manufactory, Marston's Block, College Avenue, Appleton. 34tf

Lime, Lime.

THE BEST OF STONE LIME may always be found at the Quarry of D. P. BALLARD, Sept. 14 1860. 23w4

Mechanical.

Appleton Paper Mills.

Appleton, - - - Wisconsin.

THE BEST ARTICLE IS ALWAYS THE

CHEAPEST

—o—

RICHMOND & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer all the very best qualities of

NEWS,
BOOK,
CAP,
LETTER,
NOTE,
FOLIO POST,

Manilla and Wrapping Paper.

IS READY to fill all orders, at the lowest living rates for cash or approved paper. Every variety of

Plain and Ruled Letter,

Legal and Flat Cap

Furnished to Order.

RAGS.

The Highest Market Price

Paid for Rags,

In Exchange For Paper.

Appleton, June 3, 1859. 8y

CITY CITY

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

SHOP,

Appleton, ... Wisconsin.

—o—

The undersigned having now completed his

New Foundry,

In connection with the MACHINE SHOP, is now prepared to furnish and finish

Castings and Wrought Irons

FOR MILLS, ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c. &c., on short notice and in a style calculated to please and give general satisfaction. To all wishing

Plows, Cast Iron or Steel,

I can furnish at prices that are bound to give satisfaction, also on hand a supply of

Grover's Patent Swing Beam Plows, With Ketchum's Improved Coulter.

KETTLES OF ALL SIZES, SLEIGH SHOES, BOX STOVES, &c. &c.

☞ BABBITT METAL of a superior quality always on hand.

FORGING,

In the machinery line done in the most approved style.

☞ We take all kinds of farm produce for work. v7n31

C. KETCHUM.

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Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France, and Belgium.

The American Photographic Porcelain Co,

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Having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China,

Presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only upon plain surfaces, but on such as the round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimensions used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

Urns, Vases, Breakfast cups, Toilet articles,

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing an unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices. As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only person authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

Portraits on China,

To make the following proposition to

Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

Five Dollars,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

Ten Dollars,

they will secure in like manner,

A handsome French Vase or Toilet Article,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

Fifteen Dollars,

they will receive in return

A pair of rich Sevres Vases,

With the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings, and in like manner. Portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from

Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly. All letters to be directed to

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Marriage Guide.

Being a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE St. above 4th, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious and numerous Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of either of Dr. Young's Books and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health and possibly your life.

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Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for Postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President. 34y

A Valuable Farm

Can be purchased very cheap of the subscriber.—It is the south half of the s. e. ¼ of sec. 24, town 21, Range 16, being in the thickly settled town of Greenville. Twenty-five acres of growing crop; seven acres meadow. It is four miles and a half from the city on the Greenville road; and a great bargain can be had by the purchaser.

Apply on the premises to JOHN CONWAY. Greenville, May 26 1860. 7

Legal.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin,

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

George L. N. Zabriskie and William Lumley, Plaintiff's, against Theodore Conkey, Cynthia F. Conkey, Richard H. Manning, William C. Squire, Richard Kingsland, Charles R. Whittemore, Harvey G. Stafford, Harvey B. Newcomb, and John M. Knox, assignees of George G. Draper, Samuel Knox and John A. Laird, Daniel Whitney, Hiram C. Bennett, Daniel H. Bennett, Abraham E. Mortley, Courtland Palmer, Frederick T. Wallace, and David Utley, President of the Fort Stanwix Bank.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a General Term of the Circuit Court, of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House, in the city of Appleton, on the 14th day of November, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder, at the Sheriff's office, in said city of Appleton, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following described mortgaged premises, to wit "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Grand Chute in the County of Outagamie, and State of Wisconsin, known and described as the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section fifteen (15) in township number twenty one (21), north of range number seventeen (17) east, in the Menasha land district, containing forty acres more or less, according to public survey." Dated Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, Nov. 15th, 1860.

CAMPBELL McLEAN, Plff's Atty. (32w11) A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court. Jane T. Foote, Plaintiff against Catherine A. Lawe and George W. Lawe, defendants.

Judgment of foreclosure and sale

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a special term of the circuit court, within and for the tenth judicial circuit, holden at the Court House in the city of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, on the 11th day of September, a. d. 1860, I shall to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of the sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and the best bidder, at the Sheriff's Office in the city of Appleton on the 22d day of December, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises,—to wit: That part of Paul Ducharmes private claim No. 1, at Kaukauna, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, bounded by a line commencing at a point N 51°45' East 253 feet 10 inches from a stone set in the ground 472 feet S 64°25' East from the South East corner of Block 5 in the recorded Plat of Kaukauna Village, thence N 51°45' East 201 feet, thence north one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty-seven 3-10 (157-3) feet, thence south two hundred and forty-five 3-10 (245, 3) feet to the beginning,—"being the same tract of land which was formerly known as Lot one (1) in Block two (2) in the Kaukauna Plat." Dated Sheriff's Office, city of Appleton, Sept 20th, 1860.

FRED. PACKARD, Plff's Atty. A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court. John C. Wheeler, Plaintiff, against George Gerrity and Abigal Gerrity, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a general term of the Circuit Court, within and for the County of Outagamie, holden at the Court House in the city of Appleton, in said county on the 19th day of June, a. d. 1860. I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in said city of Appleton, on Monday, the 10th day of December, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: Commencing at the center of section thirty-three (33) in town twenty-two (22) range nineteen (19) east, thence running south sixty rods, thence west one hundred and sixty rods, thence north sixty rods, thence east one hundred and sixty rods to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres of land be the same more or less, according to government survey. Dated at the Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, September 5th, a. d. 1860.

R. A. BOYNTON, Plff's Att'y. 22w14 A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.

State of Wisconsin,

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick Packard, Plaintiff, against Peter Provonsche, Alfred Cortes, The unknown owners of w½ of nw ¼ sec 18, t 22, r 16, Outagamie Co., Wis. Defendants. To the above named defendants: In the name of the state of Wisconsin, you are hereby summoned and required to answer, the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said Complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Appleton, Outagamie County Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint. Witness the Hon. S. R. Cotton, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the state of Wisconsin, at Appleton, and the seal of L. S. said Court, this 21st day of September, 1860,

A. HAMER, Clerk. 28a8 FREDERICK PACKARD, Plff in person.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 27th day of September, a. d. 1860. FREDERICK PACKARD, Plff

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie County Circ't Court. Simon M. Stanton, Plaintiff, against Addison A. Axtell, Hannah A. Axtell, Andrew Hidell, Warren H. Sibley and Homer Tyrill, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale

By virtue and pursuant to a judgment of Foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled cause at a regular term of the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House in the city of Appleton, on the 2d Monday of November, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Dwelling House on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described premises, to wit: all that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Outagamie, and State of Wisconsin, to wit: the north half of the south east quarter of section number five (5) in township number twenty-two (22) north of Range number fifteen (15) east, containing eighty (80) acres of land, be the same more or less. Dated at the Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, Nov 22d, a. d. 1860.

H. W. LAWLER, Plff's Att'y. (33w11) A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff, Out. Co. Wis.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin,

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Timothy Smith, Plaintiff, against Elijah Prine and Samuel Looney, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a regular term of the Circuit Court, within and for the County of Outagamie, holden at the Court House in the city of Appleton, in said County, on the second Monday of November, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office, in said city of Appleton, on Saturday, the 9th day of March, a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty-seven (27) in township twenty-two, (22) north of range eighteen (18), east, containing eighty (80) acres of land more or less, as per government survey. Dated at the Sheriff's office in the city of Appleton, County and State aforesaid, this 3d day of November, a. d. 1860

ANSON BALLARD, Plff's Att'y. (34w11) A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff, Out. Co. Wis

Estray.

Broke into my enclosure, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., a Brindle and White line back STEER, one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Appleton, November 24, 1860.

34w4 EPHRAIM MARBLE.

NEW GOODS.

I wish to inform the public that I have received a new and vast assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Fancy Cassimeres, French Doeskins, Silk and Woollen mixed, Extra Fine Broadcloths, Silk, Woollen and Velvet Vest Patterns, &c., which I now offer for sale at the lowest cash price. Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style. D. MAR.

Appleton Sash Factory.

SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, PICKETS,

&c., &c.,

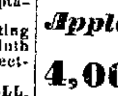
Constantly on hand and made to order on short call.

PLANING

With the best of machinery done at all times.

Produce and County and City Orders taken in pay.

Appleton, 1860. EGGLESTON, ROBINSON, & Co. v8n1



Wanted!

At The

Appleton Barrel Factory,

4,000 CORDS STAVE TIMBER,

Also.

300 M. BLACK ASH HOOPS.

For which we will pay the CASH.

29tf DUNN & BREWSTER.

DEEDS and MORTGAGES, On hand at the Crescent Office

Legal.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE

is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in a deed of trust, executed to me by Reeder Smith and wife, bearing date January 1, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin, to wit: in the County of Outagamie, in vol. 11 of deeds, beginning at page 132, of Winnebago in vol. 17 of deeds, page 553, of Waupaca in vol. 3 of mortgages 561, of Calumet in vol. 0 of deeds, page 616; I shall, at my office in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 22d day of November 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. sell by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate:

IN WAUPACA COUNTY,

The sw ¼ se ¼ sec 23 town 23 range 12, 40 acres; se ¼ se ¼ sec 24 town 23 range 12 40 acres; ne ¼ sec 35 town 23 range 12 10 acres.

IN WINNEBAGO COUNTY,

That part of section 34 in the town of Neenah, bounded as follows: commencing on the west, north and south section line of sec 34 town 20 range 17 east, 70 rods south from the north west corner of said section, thence due east to the Territorial road leading from Neenah to Winnebago, then e northerly along said Territorial road to lands heretofore conveyed by Louisa A. Lindsey to Louisa W. Meigs, thence due west to said west section line, thence south along said section line to the place of beginning, 20 acres more or less. Also, that parcel of land in the Second Ward of the city of Oshkosh, known and described as lot 15 in block 31, according to the new city map, containing 10 acres of land more or less.

IN CALUMET COUNTY,

The south east ¼ of nw ¼ and southwest ¼ of north-east ¼ of sec 36 town 19 range 20, containing 80 acres more or less.

IN OUTAGAMIE COUNTY,

The north-east ¼ sec 23 town 23 range 17 160 acres more or less; se ¼ se ¼ sec 11 t 22 r 18, 40 acs more or less; also the following described lots in the second Ward of the city of Appleton, to wit: lots 2 4 6 8 10 and 12 in block 14, lots 2 and 4 in blk 27, lots 6 7 8 9 and 10 in blk 35, lots 3 4 and 5 in blk 36, lots 5 6 11 and 12 in blk 40, lots 1 3 and 5 in blk 43, lots 2 and 4 in blk 44, lots 1 2 and n½ of 3 in blk 49, lots 4 and 5 in blk 50 lot 3 in blk 52, lots 1 and 4 in blk 53, according to the Appleton plat as surveyed by C. D. Foote, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of said county, in vol. 1 of plats, page 2 also the following described lots and blocks in the Village of New London,

to wit: lots 6 and 7 in block 65, lots 6 7 10 11 and 12 in block 63, lot 1 in block 64, lots 5 and 6 in blk 69, lt 9 10 11 and 12 in blk 61, lt 11 and 12 in blk 59, lt 3 4 11 12 13 14 in blk 54, lt 5 6 7 and 8 in blk 55 lt 3 4 11 12 13 and 14 in blk 53, lt 1 and 2 in blk 57 lt 5 6 7 8 11 12 in blk 48, lt 3 4 5 and 6 in blk 49, lt 3 4 and 9 in blk 59, according to the recorded plat of said village. Also, two notes of Adam Harping, amounting to $640 with interest at 12 per cent. from February 4, 1859, now due, secured by land contract. Appleton, Sept. 5, 1860.

27ts ANSON BALLARD, *Trustee.*

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place. Appleton, Nov. 22, 1860.

32tf ANSON BALLARD, Trustee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Dunn K. Fennu, John B. Arthur, Henry E. Brown, and Freeman P. Woodbury, vs. G. N. Richmond.

U. S. District Court for the District of Wisconsin.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the above entitled cause, tested on the 20th day of October, 1860, to me directed, commanding me of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above named defendant, to cause to be made a certain sum of money therein specified, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 14th day of January, 1861,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the United States Marshal's office in the city and County of Milwaukee, in said District, all the right, title and interest which the above named defendant had on the eighth day of October, 1860, or has since acquired, in and to the following described property, to wit: The one undivided one third part of the following tract of land described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point near the Fourth Lock of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company's (land) Canal, where the east and west section line between section twenty-five and twenty-six, town 21, range 17, east, intersects the south bank of said canal, seventeen twenty-one hundredths chains (or eleven hundred and thirty-six feet west of the quarter post in said line) bearing from that point north 21° and 30' east, at one nine and ninety five one hundredth chains, or (657) six hundred and fifty seven feet and being about twenty-five feet from the water line in said canal in a south-west erly direction, thence running north 34° 30', east two chains fifty links, or one hundred and seventy-five feet, thence south 55° 30', east 20 chains or thirteen hundred and twenty feet, thence south 34° 30' west 2 chains and fifty links or 165 feet, thence north 55° 30', west to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres. Also a tract of land beginning at the south east corner of the above tract of land and running south 55° 30', east 10 chains and 50 links to the center of Little Chute road, thence south 11 chains and 80 links to the center of the road to Buchanan, thence through the center of said road north 40°, west 3 chains and 50 links, thence north 80 chains and 18 links, thence north 55° and 30', west 9 chains and 81 links, thence north 34° 30' east 2 chains and 50 links, to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land. Also of the land lying between the first of the above described tract of land and said canal with the reservals mentioned in the title to said line of the parts of the first part. The above described property situated in Outagamie County, State of Wisconsin.

JOHN H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal. Marshal's office, Milwaukee, Nov 16, 1860. BUTLER & MARTIN, Plff's Att'y's. 33w6

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court for the county of Fond du Lac, which judgment was docketed in this county, on the 26th day of July, a. d. 1860 and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Theodore Conkey, defendant, and in favor of Edgar Conklin, plaintiff, I have, on the 24th day of September, a. d. 1860, levied upon all the right, title, interest and estate, that said Theodore Conkey had, in and to the following described real estate, on the day when said judgment was so docketed in this county, to wit: The South half of the North west quarter of section fourteen (14) town twenty-one (21) range seventeen (17) east. Also the fractional section six (6) and fractional North west quarter of section seven (7) town twenty-two (22) range nineteen (19) east. Also lot three (3) in block twenty-seven (27) and lots twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block "B." And lots seven (7) eight (8) and nine (9) in block C, "all in the village plat of Lawesburgh, now a part of the city of Appleton, as recorded in the Register's Office, for the county of Outagamie, which I shall, on the 10th day of November, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Sheriff's Office, in the city of Appleton, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, all of the above described premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment and expenses of sale.

Dated Sheriff's Office, September 24th 1860.

J. M. GILLETT, Plff's Att'y. n24 A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.

The above sale is hereby adjourned until Saturday, the 17th inst. at the same hour and place.

Dated Sheriff's office, November 10, 1860.

A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.

J. M. Gillett, Plff's Atty.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 26th inst., 1860, at the same hour and place.

Dated Sheriff's office, Appleton, Nov. 17, 1860.

A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.

J. M. Gillett, Plff's Atty. 33

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Saturday, the 1st of December, inst., 1860 at the same hour and place. Dated at the Sheriff's office, Appleton, Wis., November 26th 1860. A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff

J. M. GILLETT, Att'y. Out. Co. Wis.

The above sale is further adjourned to Saturday, the 29th day of December, a. d. 1860, at the same hour and place. A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff of J. M. GILLETT, Plff's att'y. 35tf Out. Co. Wis.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin. Outagamie County Cir't Court. Josiah R. Taylor, ag't Eliza Hardacker, administratrix of James Hardacker, deceased, Ezekiel Tripp, John Hardacker, Elizabeth Hardacker, Isaac Hardacker, Henry Hardacker, Lewis Hardacker, Dilla Hardacker, Herman Hardacker, and Rolla Hardacker, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue and pursuant to a judgment of Foreclosure and Sale made in the above entitled cause, at a regular term of the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House in the city of Appleton, on the second Monday of November, a. d. 1860, I shall to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale, and sell by public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in the city of Appleton, on Monday, the 25th day of February, a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described parcel of land, to wit: the south east quarter of section thirty one (31), in township twenty-two (22), north of range sixteen (16) east, in the district of lands subject to sale at Green Bay, Wisconsin, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres. Dated, Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, November 22d, a. d. 1860.

FREDERICK PACKARD, Plff's Att'y. 33w14 A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff, Out. Co. Wis.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In Probate, Green Lake County Court.

In the matter of the minor heirs of C. M. Swift and Eunice Swift, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license, made in said matter on the 26th day of September, a. d. 1860, by the Co. Court of said County, the undersigned, Guardian, will, on the 29th day of December, a. d. 1860, at one o'clock, p. m. at the Post Office in the city of Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, offer for sale at public vendue, the following described land, to wit: Lots No 7 and 8 in block No. 14, in the village of Lawesburg, (now Appleton) Outagamie County, Wis. The terms will be cash on delivery of the deed.

Dated at Markesan, November 21st 1860.

34w4 ELI A. WILDER, Guardian.

WOOL YARN AND SOCKS at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

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